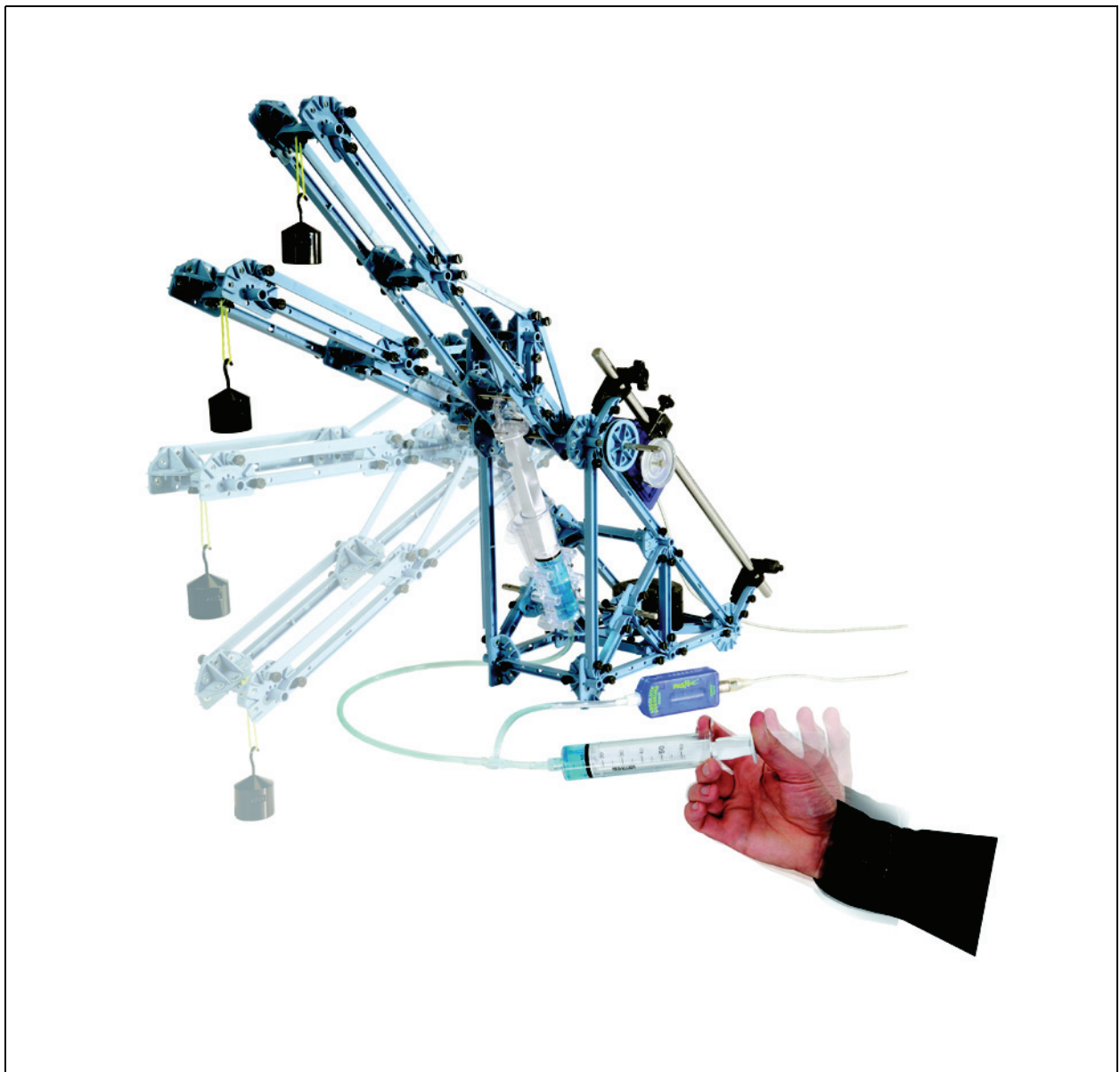




Hydraulics Structures Set

ME-6984



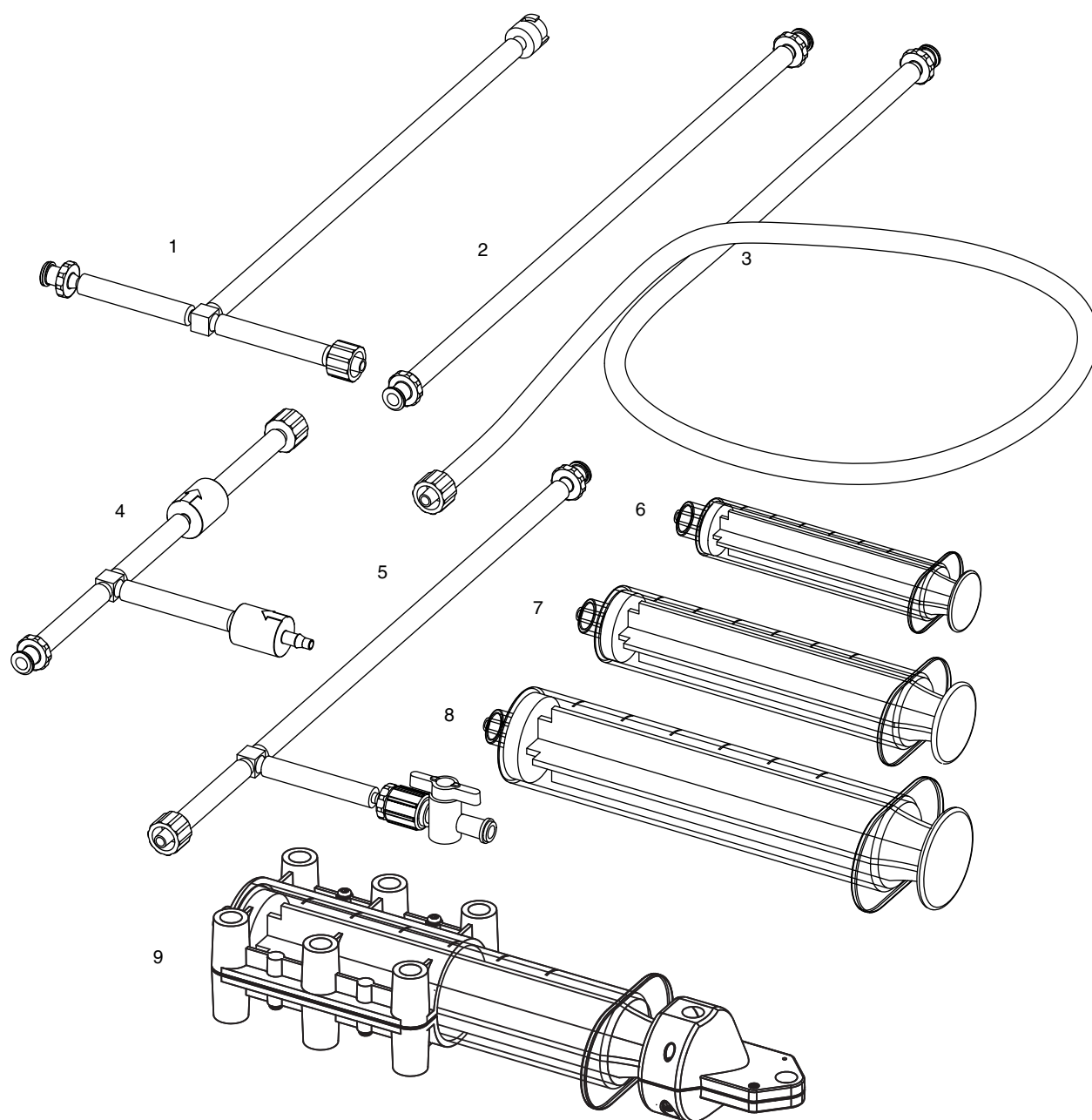
The cover page shows the ME-6984 Hydraulics Structures model of a hydraulic boom. Pressurized fluid moves from the syringe to the hydraulic cylinder. As the piston moves out of the cylinder, it lifts the boom structure.

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Hydraulics Structures Set

ME-6984



Included Items	Included Items
1. Pressure Sensor Coupler	6. 10 mL Syringe
2. Syringe Coupler	7. 20 mL Syringe
3. Extension Tubing	8. 60 mL Syringe
4. Check Valve	9. Hydraulic Cylinder
5. Bleeder Valve	O-ring Drive Belt (not shown)

The ME-6984 Hydraulics Structures Set is designed to be used with parts from the PASCO Structures System*.

ME-6985 Flexible I-Beams	ME-6992A Advanced Structures Set
ME-6987 Flat Beams	ME-6993 Truss Set Members
ME-6989 Physics Structures Set	ME-6997 Full Round Connectors
ME-6990 Truss Set	ME-6999A Angle Connectors
ME-6991 Bridge Set	ME-7009 Cast Beam Structures Set

*See the PASCO catalog or Web site at www.pasco.com for information about the PASCO Structures System.

The following PASCO equipment is required for the structures shown in this manual..

Required Equipment	Required Equipment
ME-6992A Advanced Structures Set	PS-2146 Pressure/Temperature Sensor
ME-8736 45-cm Steel Rod	TD-8596A Ideal Gas Law Syringe
PS-2107 Absolute Pressure Sensor	PASPORT Interfaces*
PS-2120 Rotary Motion Sensor	Data Acquisition Software*

*See the PASCO catalog or Web site at www.pasco.com for more information about interfaces and software.

Recommended Equipment	Recommended Equipment
Hooked Mass Set (SE-8759)	Large Slotted Mass Set (ME-7566 or ME-7489)

Introduction

Use the ME-6984 Hydraulics Structures Set with members of the PASCO Advanced Structures Set to build models that move and do work. Build a fork lift, scissors lift, or hydraulic boom. Use sensors to measure the pressure and temperature of the gas or liquid in the hydraulic system, and use a sensor to measure the amount of movement of a structure as the hydraulic system does work.

Advanced Structures Set (ME-6992A) - This set contains structure members (see the table) for building cranes, bridges, cars, catapults, and other models.

Included Items	Qty	Included Items	Qty	Included Items	Qty
#5 Beam (24 cm long)	24	Flat 2 X 3 Beam (12.5 cm)	16	"O" Ring	12
#4 Beam (17 cm long)	54	Flat Round Connector	6	Pulley	12
#3 Beam (11.5 cm long)	54	Full Round Connector	6	Collet	24
#2 Beam (8 cm long)	24	Half Round Connector	42	Spacer	12
#1 Beam (5.5 cm long)	24	Axle (2 each of 3 lengths)	6	Sliding Connector	12
#3 Flexible Beam (11.5 cm)	16	Drive Wheel and Tire	4	Angle Connector	24
#4 Flexible Beam (17 cm)	16	Straight Connector	24	Cord Tensioning Clip	32
#5 Flexible Beam (24 cm)	16	Structures Rod Clamp	2	Yellow Cord	1 roll
Flat 3 X 4 Beam (19 cm)	16	PAStrack Connector	6	Storage box	1
Flat #4 Beam (17 cm)	16	Screw (6-32)	300		

Theory

Hydraulics is a topic in applied science and engineering that deals with the mechanical properties of liquids. Pneumatics is a topic that deals with the study and application of the use of pressurized gas to affect mechanical motion.

Blaise Pascal described the behavior of a fluid (gas or liquid) in a closed container. Pressure applied to an enclosed fluid is transmitted undiminished to every part of the fluid, as well as to the walls of the container. A hydraulic lift is an example of a device that demonstrates the principle. A model of a hydraulic (or pneumatic) lift consists of a syringe that has a large diameter piston connected to another syringe that has a small diameter piston. The pressure is the ratio of force to area and will be the same throughout the system. For example, if the large diameter piston has an area five times larger than the small diameter piston, the hydraulic lift will have a theoretical mechanical advantage of five to one. In other words, a force of 10 N applied to push the small piston into the syringe would cause a force of 50 N to be applied to push the large piston out of the piston. The large piston does the same amount of work as is done to the small piston. The distance that the small piston is pushed into the small syringe is five times more than the distance that the large piston will move out of the large syringe.

About the Components

Syringes

The set has three sizes of syringes (60 mL, 20 mL, and 10 mL), each with a male luer (pronounced “loo-er”) lock at one end. The luer lock allows the syringe to be connected to couplers (tubing) or valves. There is a retainer ring on the inside of the large end of the cylinder that helps prevent the piston from being pulled out of the cylinder too easily.

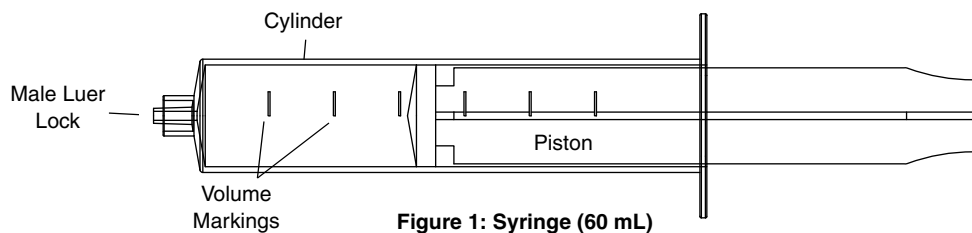


Figure 1: Syringe (60 mL)

Hydraulic Cylinder

The hydraulic cylinder is a modified 60 mL syringe with six trunnions (cylindrical protrusions used as a mounting or pivot point) on the cylinder and two mounting holes on the end of the syringe. The holes allow the hydraulic cylinder to be mounted between two axles. When the hydraulic cylinder is attached to a structure and a gas (such as air) or a liquid (such as water) is pumped into the cylinder, the pressurized fluid will cause the piston to be pushed out of the cylinder. The part of the structure that the piston is attached to will move.

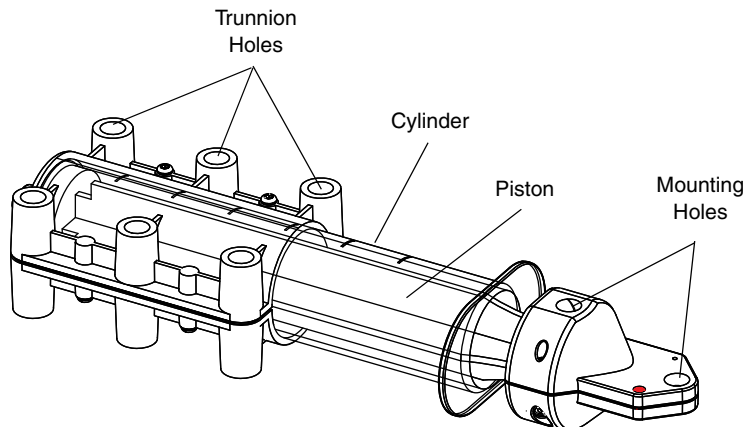


Figure 2: Hydraulic Cylinder

Couplers

Pressure Sensor Coupler

The pressure sensor coupler has a “T” shape. The shorter arms of the “T” have a male luer lock at one end and a female luer lock at the other. The longer arm of the “T” has an inline quick connector at the end for connecting to the pressure port on a pressure sensor. Push the inline quick connector onto the pressure port, and turn the quick connector clockwise (left to right) until the connector locks in place.

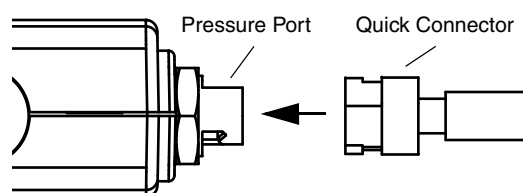


Figure 3: Connector onto Pressure Port

Syringe Coupler

The syringe coupler is a length of tubing about 27 cm long with a female luer lock at each end. For example, the coupler connects one syringe to another, or a syringe to the hydraulic cylinder. The syringe coupler can also connect to the other couplers and to the valves. The female luer lock screws into a threaded male luer lock.

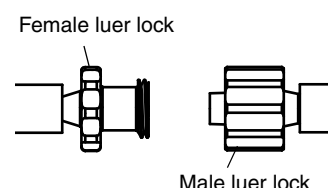


Figure 4: Luer Locks

Extension Tubing

The extension tubing is about 60 cm long with a female luer lock at one end and a male luer lock at the other. It can be used to increase the distance between components of the hydraulics structures set.

Valves

Bleeder Valve

The bleeder valve has a stopcock that can be opened and closed to allow fluid to flow through the valve or not. When the stopcock handle is perpendicular to the tubing, the valve is closed. When the stopcock handle is parallel to the tubing, the valve is open.

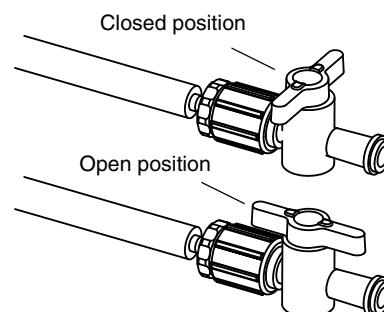


Figure 5: Bleeder Valve

Check Valve Assembly

The check valve assembly is a “T” shaped assembly that has two one-way valves that allow fluid to flow through the valve in specific directions. For example, when the check valve assembly is connected to a syringe, fluid can flow into the cylinder of the syringe through valve A when the piston is pulled out. When the piston is pushed in, fluid can flow out of the cylinder through valve B. The arrow on each valve indicates the direction that fluid may flow through the valve.

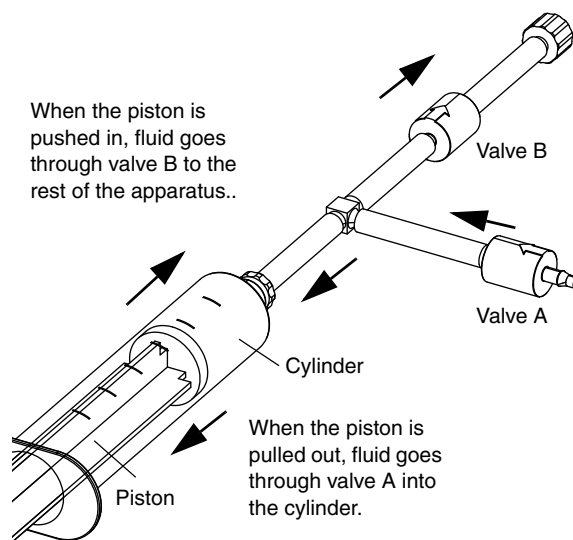


Figure 6: Check Valve Assembly

O-Ring Drive Belt

The included O-ring can be used as a ‘drive belt’ when it is looped from one pulley to another pulley, or from a pulley to a Rotary Motion Sensor.

Operation

To demonstrate Pascal’s Principle as described in the Theory section, connect the 60 mL syringe to the syringe coupler. Pull the piston halfway out. Get a 20 mL syringe and pull its piston halfway out. Connect the smaller syringe to the syringe coupler. Have one person hold the 60 mL syringe and another person hold the 20 mL syringe. Have each person push in the piston of their syringe. You should notice that it is much harder to push on

the piston of the smaller syringe than it is to push on the piston of the larger syringe. Can you push the 20 mL syringe's piston all the way in? If so, can you push the 60 mL syringe's piston all the way in while holding the 20 mL syringe's piston in place?

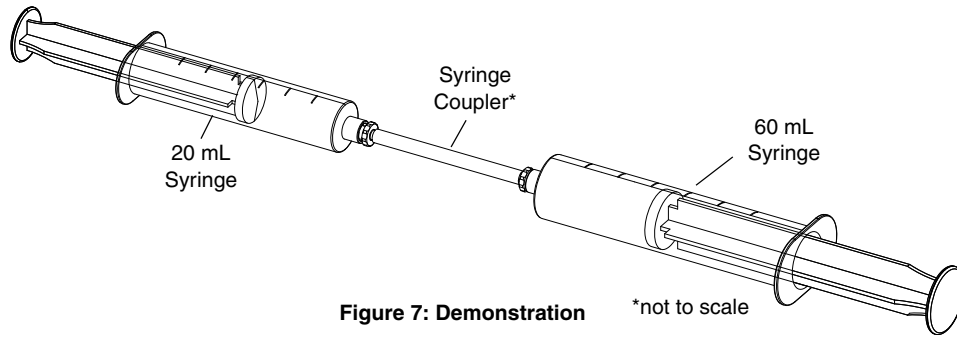


Figure 7: Demonstration

To find out how the various components work together, set up the following combination of parts: 20 mL syringe, check valve, bleeder valve, syringe coupler, and hydraulic cylinder. Start with the pistons of both the hydraulic cylinder and the 20 mL syringe pushed all the way in.

- Connect the check valve assembly to the 20 mL syringe.
- Connect the bleeder valve to the check valve assembly.
- Connect the syringe coupler from the bleeder valve to the male luer lock on the hydraulic cylinder.

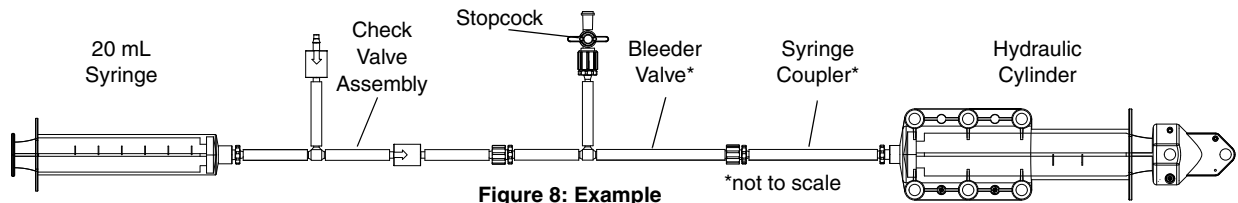


Figure 8: Example

- Twist the handle on the stopcock of the bleeder valve to the closed position.
- Pull out the piston of the 20 mL syringe until the tip of the piston is at the 20 mL mark on the syringe.
- Next, push the piston of the syringe all the way in. What happens to the hydraulic cylinder? You should have noticed that the piston of the hydraulic cylinder moved out until the tip of the piston was close to the 20 mL mark on the cylinder. Try it again.
- Pull the piston of the 20 mL syringe so the piston is next to the 20 mL mark. Did the piston of the hydraulic cylinder go back into the cylinder as you pulled the piston out of the syringe? The piston of the hydraulic cylinder should not have moved because the check valve assembly only allows fluid to flow in specific directions. Next, push the piston of the syringe all the way in. The piston of the hydraulic cylinder should move to the 40 mL mark (approximately).
- Repeat the procedure a third time and see whether the piston in the hydraulic cylinder was able to move to the 60 mL mark.

To empty the hydraulic cylinder without disconnecting any tubing, twist the handle of the stopcock to the open position and push the piston of the hydraulic cylinder all the way in. Fluid can flow out of the bleeder valve, but cannot go back into the cylinder of the 20 mL syringe because of the one-way check valve.

Using a Liquid Instead of a Gas

Fill a syringe with a liquid. Connect the syringe to the syringe coupler. Push the piston slowly to force liquid from the syringe into the syringe coupler until all the air is pushed out of the coupler. Finally, connect a second syringe (or the hydraulic cylinder) with the piston all the way in to the liquid filled syringe coupler. When you push on the piston of the liquid filled syringe, the liquid will push against the piston of the second syringe (or cylinder).

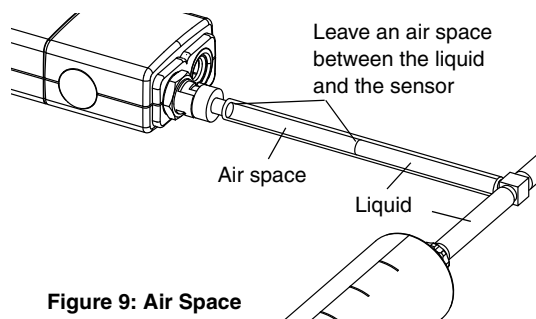


Figure 9: Air Space

CAUTION: If you use the Pressure Sensor Coupler and a pressure sensor in your hydraulics structure, be sure that no liquid enters the pressure port of the sensor. Liquid can go partway into the tubing of the Pressure Sensor Coupler where it connects to the sensor, but leave an air space in the tubing between the liquid and the sensor.

Using a Rotary Motion Sensor to Measure Volume

You can mount a Rotary Motion Sensor (PS-2120) on a rod and attach the rod to your hydraulics structure using Structures Rod Clamps* (ME-6986). Please see the illustration of the Hydraulic Boom on page 8. Use a thumb-screw to secure a Drive Wheel* to an axle that will turn when a part of the structure moves. Arrange the sensor and drive wheel so that the included O-ring will fit over the drive wheel and the largest pulley on the sensor.

*Included in the Advanced Structures Set.

Use the data acquisition software to calibrate the Rotary Motion Sensor. Set the structure so that the volume in the hydraulic cylinder is zero. In the software, set the corresponding position of the Rotary Motion Sensor to be 0 mL (zero milliliters). Move the structure so that the volume in the hydraulic cylinder is at its maximum. Set the corresponding position of the Rotary Motion Sensor to be the maximum volume (e.g., 60 mL).

Adding Load Cells

To measure the compression and tension forces in individual members of a structure, add load cells (e.g., PASCO Model PS-2200 or PS-2201) to any PASCO Structure. Replace a beam with two shorter beams and a load cell.

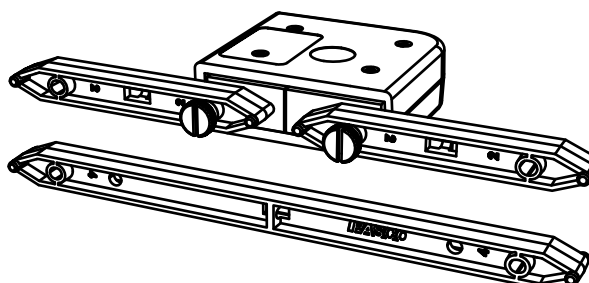


Figure 10: A load cell combined with two #2 beams is the same length as a #4 beam

#5 beam = load cell + two #3 beams

#4 beam = load cell + two #2 beams

#3 beam = load cell + two #1 beams

Use thumbscrews to attach two beams to a load cell as shown in the figure.

When using load cells, assemble your structure with the screws loose. This will simplify the analysis by ensuring that the members experience only tension and compression without moments.

Calibration

See the instructions that came with the load cells for details about how to connect the load cells to an interface or datalogger. Follow the instructions to calibrate the load cells and use them to collect data. (Load cells are factory calibrated; however, you can re-calibrate them in software or on the datalogger. See the documentation for your software or datalogger for instructions.)

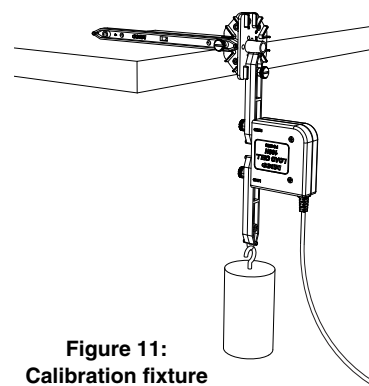
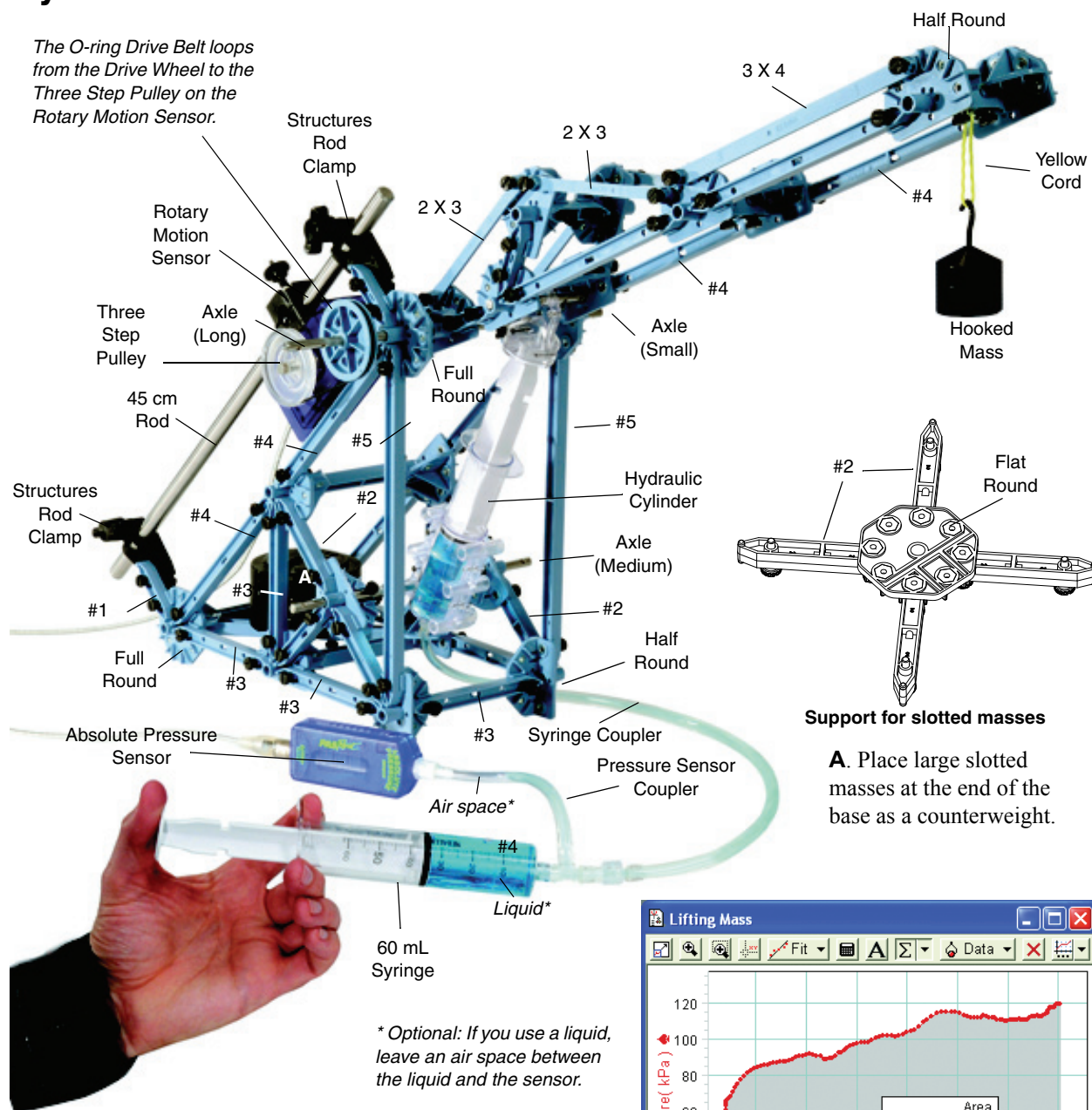


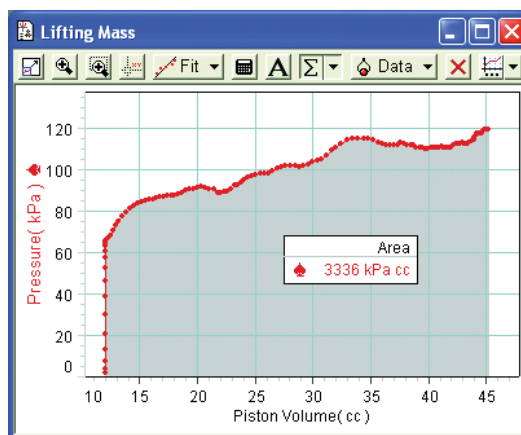
Figure 11: Calibration fixture

Hydraulic Boom

The O-ring Drive Belt loops from the Drive Wheel to the Three Step Pulley on the Rotary Motion Sensor.



** Optional: If you use a liquid, leave an air space between the liquid and the sensor.*

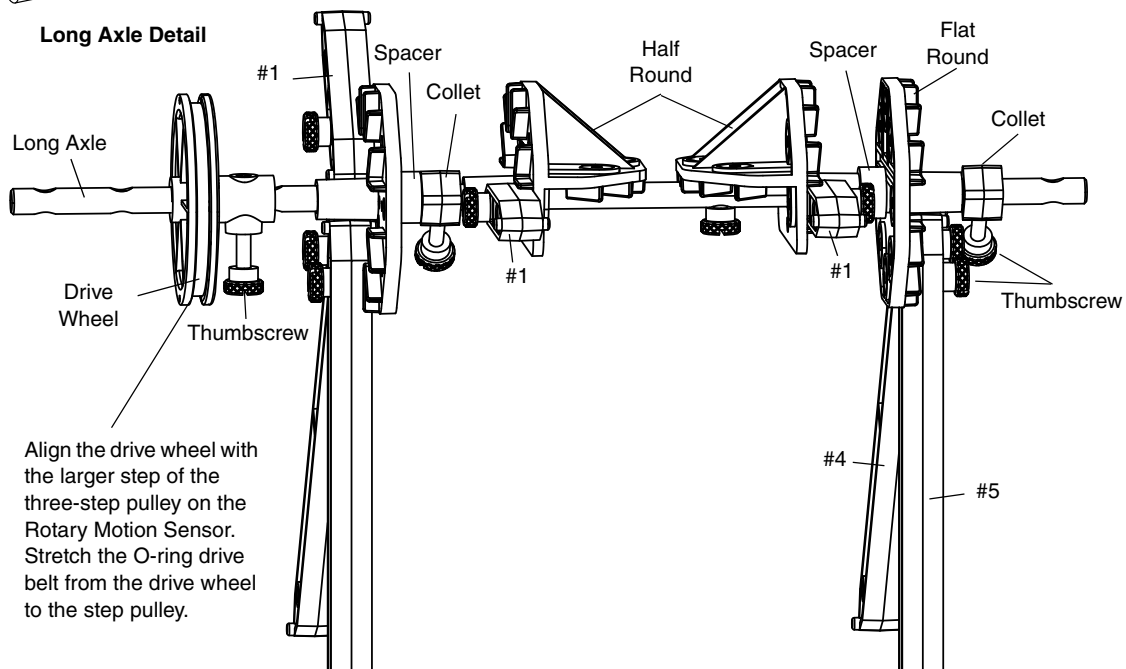
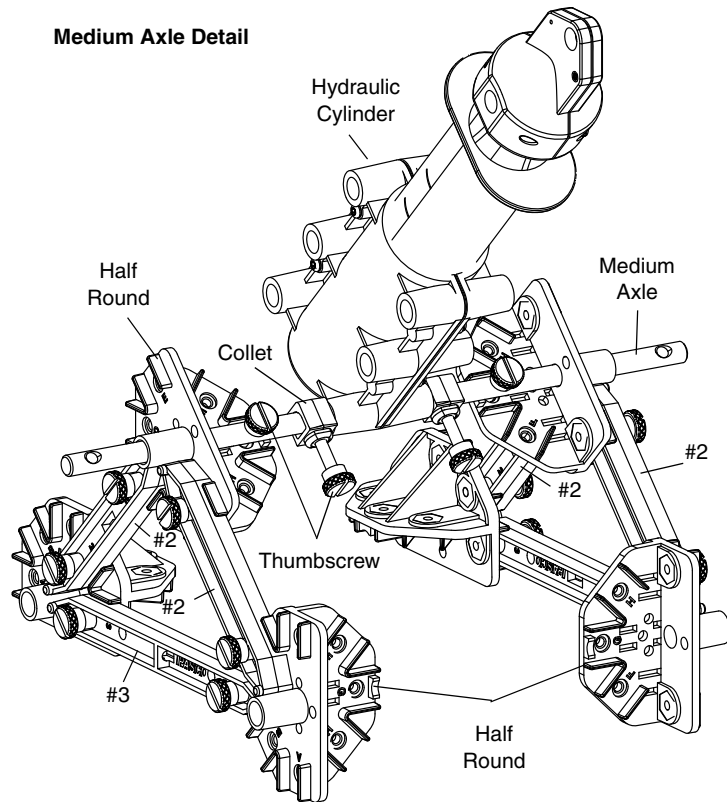
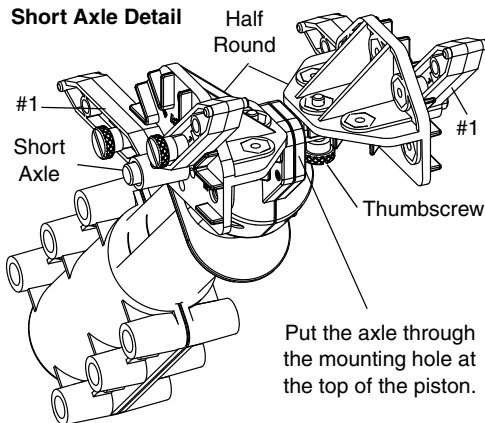


- Use the sensors to measure pressure and volume as the hooked mass is lifted. The work done is the area under the curve.

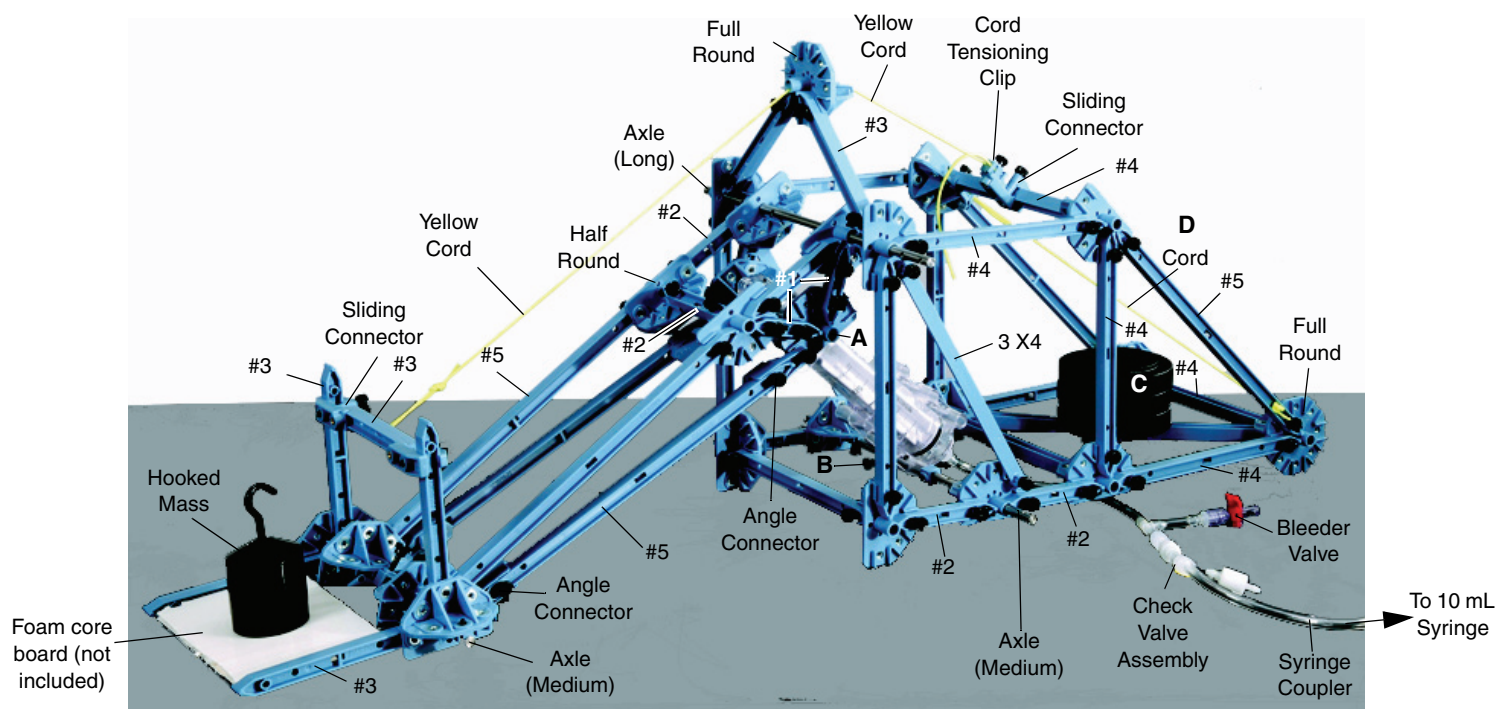
Extra Equipment	Model
Structures Rod Clamp	ME-6986
45-cm Steel Rod	ME-8736
Hooked Mass Set	SE-8759
Large Slotted Mass Set	ME-7566 or ME-7489
Rotary Motion Sensor	PS-2120
Absolute Pressure Sensor	PS-2108
PASPORT Interface	see catalog

Hydraulic Boom Details

- Put the medium axle through a trunnion hole on the hydraulic cylinder.
- Use collets and thumbscrews on both sides of the hydraulic cylinder to position the cylinder at the middle of the axle.
- Use thumbscrews to attach the medium axle to the half round connectors.



Fork Lift

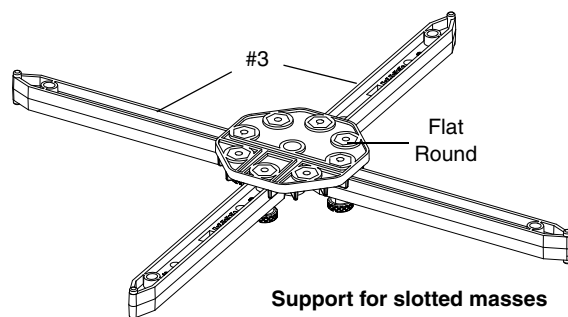


A. Put a short axle through the longer hole in the piston cap.

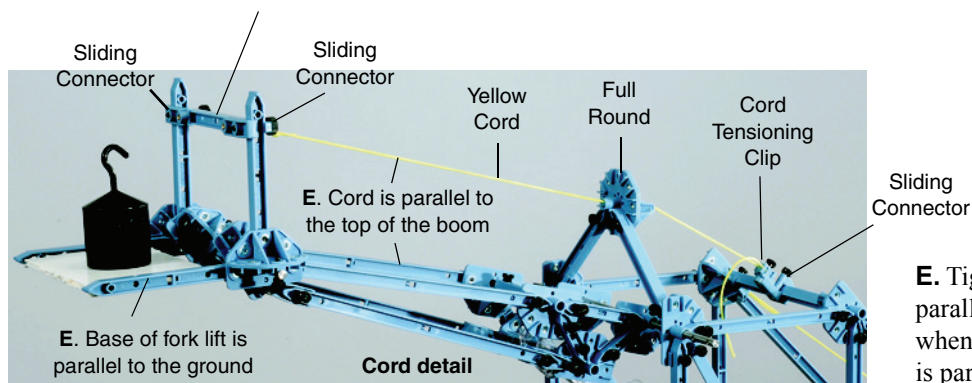
C. Place large slotted masses at the end of the base as a counterweight.

B. Put collets on both sides of the cross-brace the back of the base.

D. Tie cords diagonally to the trunnion at the bottom of the hydraulic cylinder.



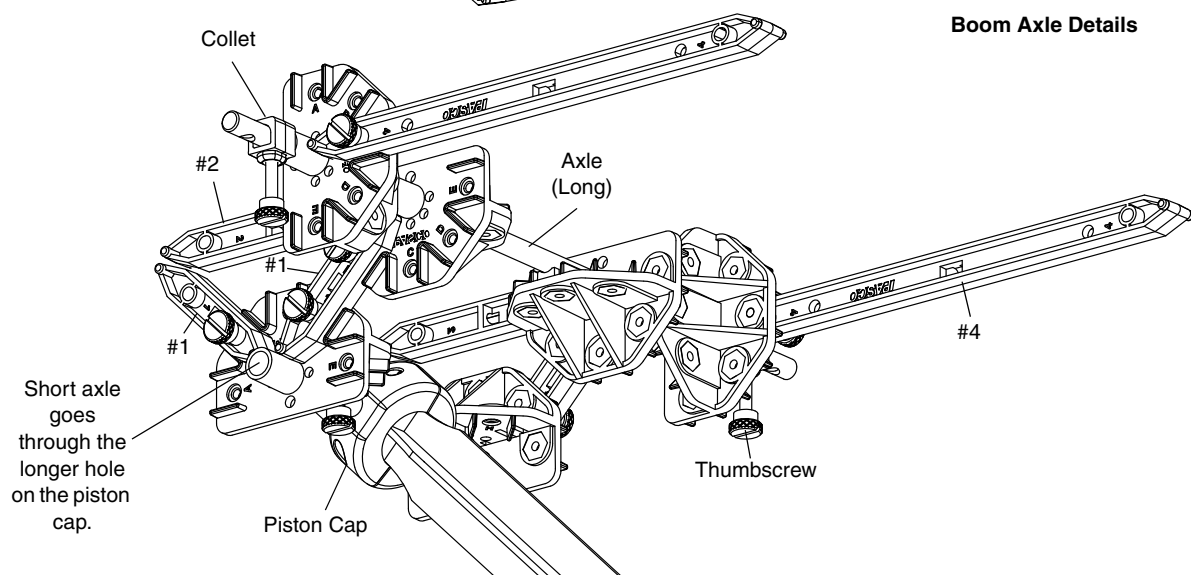
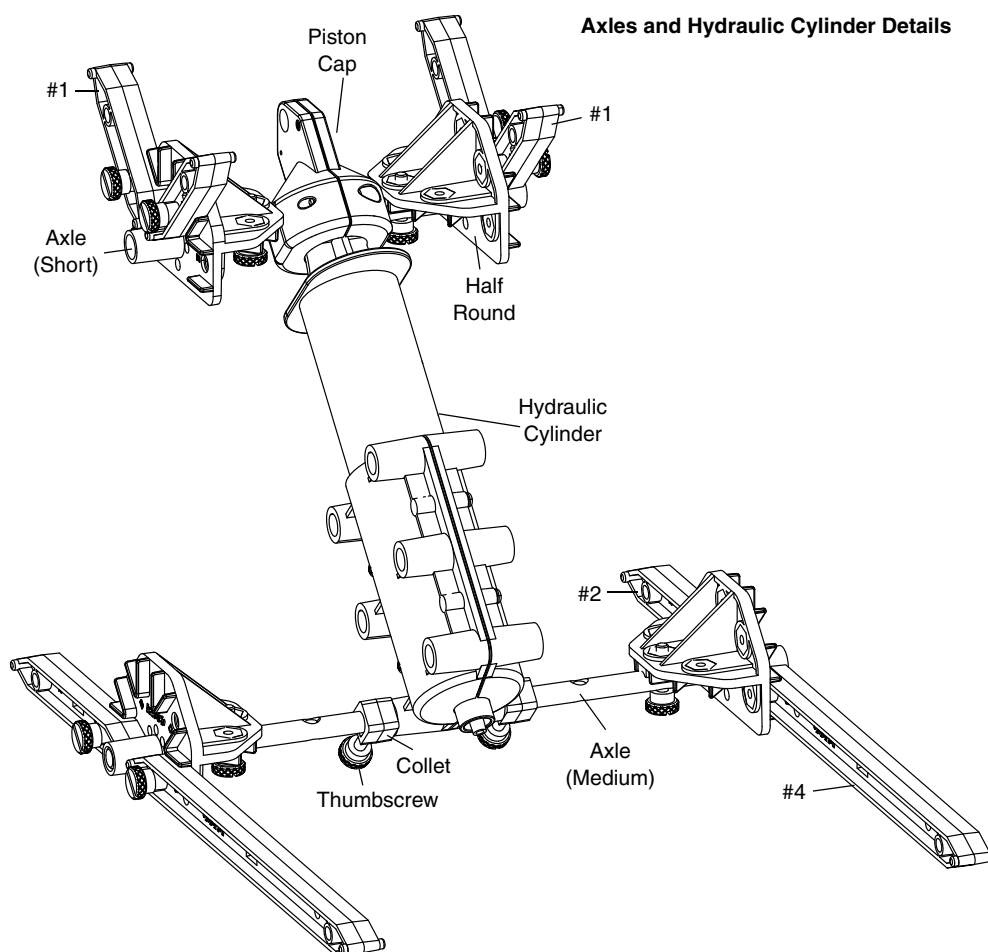
Tie one end of the cord to the middle of the #3 beam.



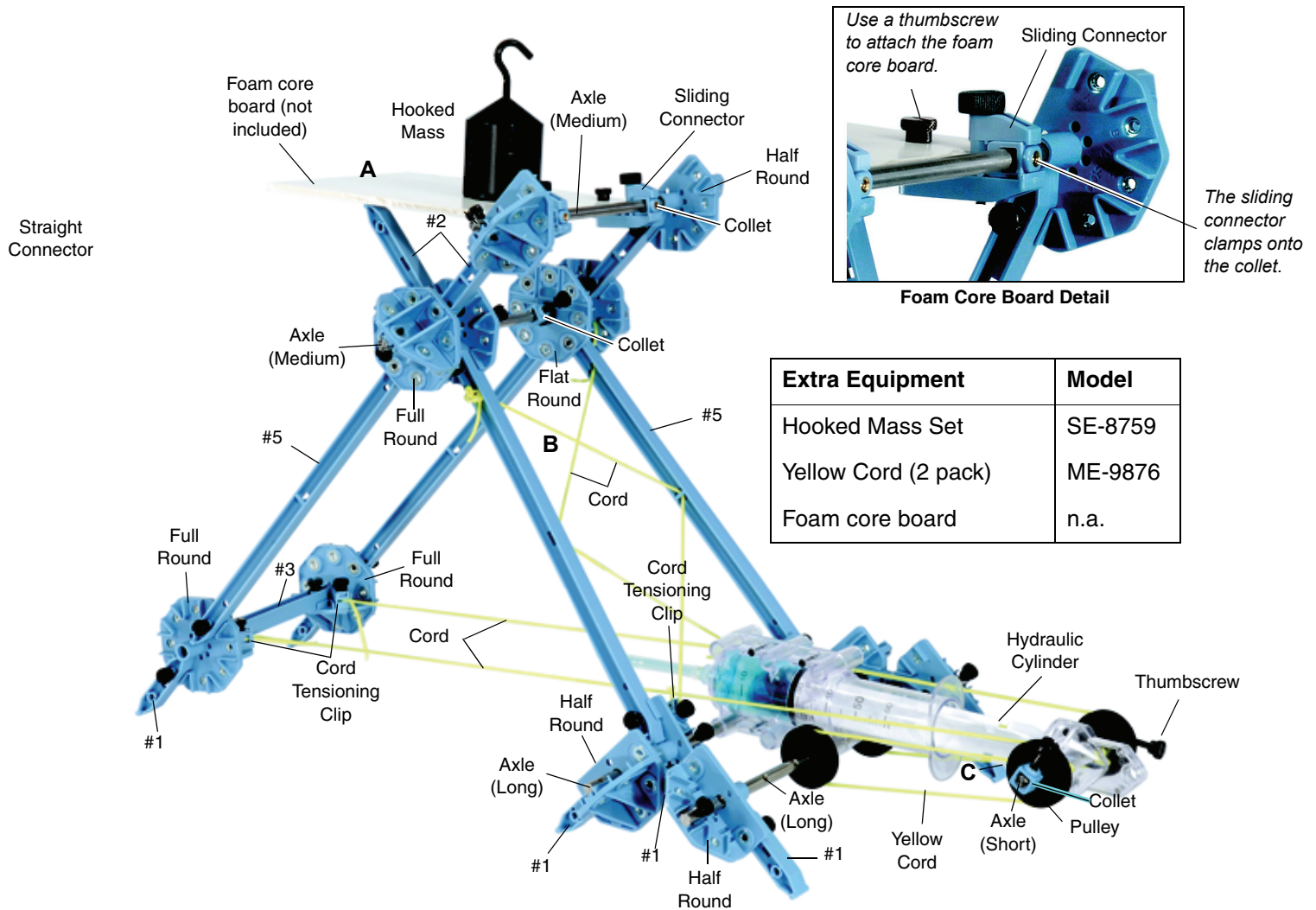
E. Tighten the cord so that it is parallel to the top of the boom when the base of the fork lift is parallel to the ground.

Extra Equipment	Model
Hooked Mass Set	SE-8759
Large Slotted Mass Set	ME-7566 or ME-7489
Yellow Cord (2 pack)	ME-9876
Foam core board	not included

Fork Lift Details



Scissors Lift

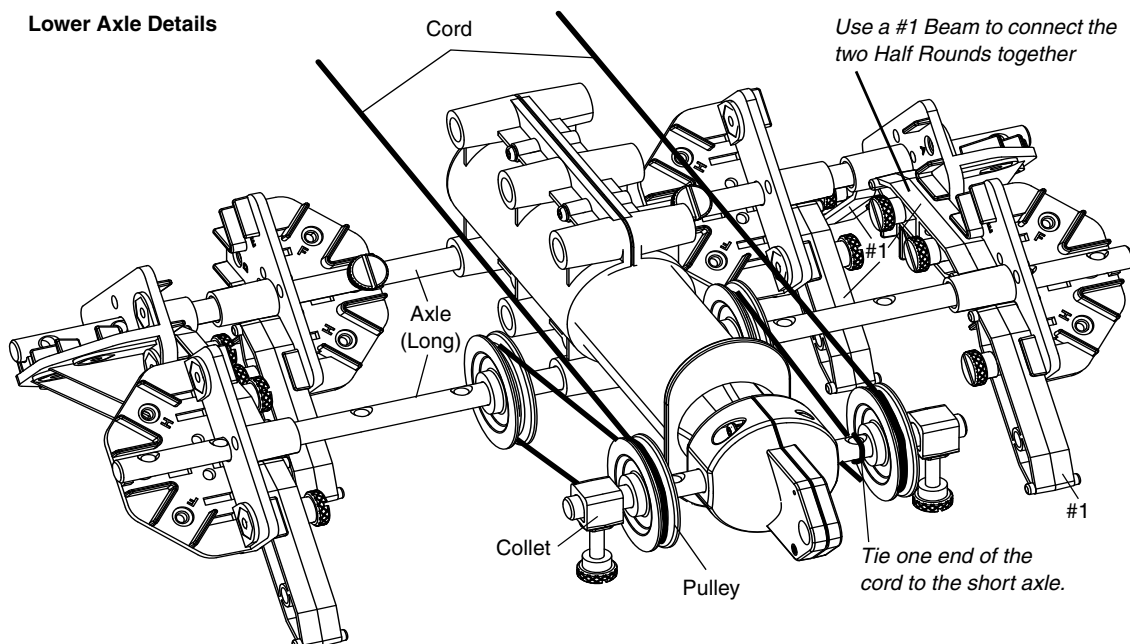


A. The piece of foam core board shown is approximately 12.5 cm by 17 cm.

B. Use cord to cross-brace the legs of the scissors lift.

C. Tie one end of the cord to the short axle.

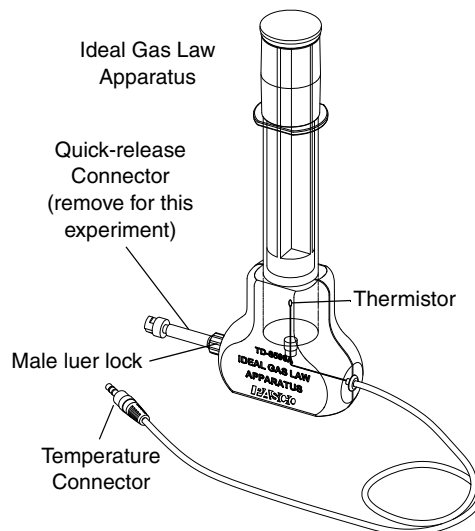
Lower Axle Details



Ideal Gas Law

Introduction

The Ideal Gas Law Apparatus, TD-8596A, allows simultaneous measurements of temperature and pressure of a gas as it is compressed. A low thermal mass thermistor is built into the base of the syringe to measure temperature changes inside the syringe. The response time is around 0.5 second. The plunger is equipped with a mechanical stop that protects the thermistor, and also allows for a predetermined change in volume. The apparatus has a mini stereo plug temperature connector that connects directly to a port on a temperature sensor and a quick-release pressure connector. As the plunger of the syringe is depressed, the volume decreases while pressure and temperature increase. NOTE: This experiment requires the “A” version of the Ideal Gas Law Apparatus.



Equipment Setup

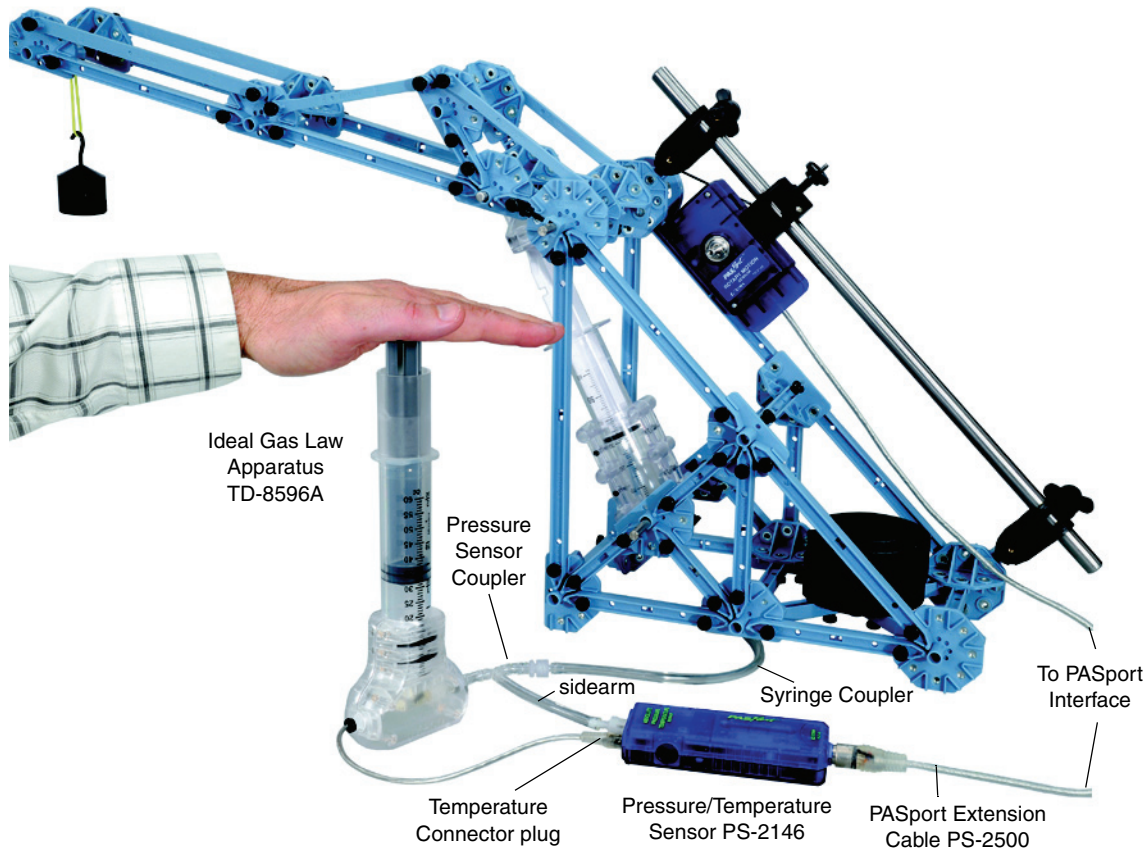
Use the Hydraulic Boom structure with the Ideal Gas Law Apparatus (TD-8596A) and the Pressure/Temperature Sensor (PS-2146).

- Unscrew the male luer lock at the base of the Ideal Gas Law (IGL) Apparatus to remove the short quick-release connector from the apparatus.
- Connect the Pressure Sensor Coupler to the female luer lock on the base of the IGL Apparatus in place of the quick-release connector.
- Connect the side arm of the Pressure Sensor Coupler to the pressure port on the Pressure/Temperature Sensor.
- Connect the Syringe Coupler from the Pressure Sensor Coupler to the Hydraulic Cylinder.
- Plug the mini stereo plug of the Temperature Connector from the IGL Apparatus into the temperature port on the Pressure/Temperature sensor.
- Plug the Pressure/Temperature Sensor and the Rotary Motion Sensor into a PASCO Interface. (NOTE: You may want to use a PASport Extension Cable to connect the Pressure/Temperature Sensor to the interface.)



Procedure

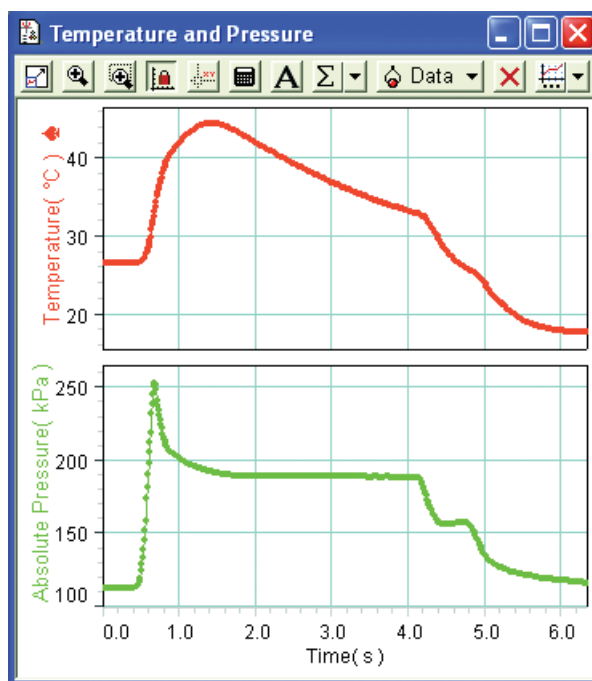
Set the plunger for a volume of 40 cubic centimeters (cc). Hold the base of the IGL Apparatus firmly against a sturdy horizontal surface.



Slap down on the plunger with the palm of your hand to fully compress the gas inside the syringe. Hold this position until the temperature and pressure have equalized and are no longer changing.

Extra Equipment	Model
Hooked Mass Set	SE-8759
Pressure/Temperature Sensor	PS-2146
Ideal Gas Law Apparatus	TD-8596A
PASCO Interface	see catalog
PASport Extension Cable*	PS-2500

*Optional



Spares Part Numbers

ME-6985 Flexible I-Beam Set

#5 Flexible Beam (24 cm) - 16

#4 Flexible Beam (17 cm) - 16

#3 Flexible Beam (11.5 cm) - 16

ME-6986 Structures Rod Clamp (2 pack)

ME-6987 Flat Structures Members

Flat 3 x 4 Beam (19 cm) - 16

Flat #4 Beam (17 cm) - 16

Flat 2 x 3 Beam (12.5 cm) - 16

ME-6993 Truss Set Members

#5 Beam (24 cm long) - 24

#4 Beam (17 cm long) - 54

#3 Beam (11.5 cm long) - 54

#2 Beam (8 cm long) - 24

#1 Beam (5.5 cm long) - 24

Half Round Connector - 42

ME-6994 Truss Set Screws

Screw (6 - 32) - 300

ME-6996 Cord Lock Spares

Cord Tensioning Clip - 32

Cord, Braided, #18 Yellow - 1 roll

ME-6997 Full Round (XYZ) Connectors

Full Round Connector - 6

Flat Connector - 6

PAStack Connector* - 6

**1/4 - 20 Thumbscrew
and Square Nut*

ME-6998A Axle Spares

1/2 by 1/4 by 1/4 Spacer - 12

"O" Ring - 12

Axle, Short (10.4 cm) - 2

Axle, Medium (21.3 cm) - 2

Axle, Long (26.6 cm) - 2

Collet - 24

Pulley - 12

Wheel - 4

Tire - 4

ME-6999A Angle Connector Spares

Angle Connector - 24

Straight Connector - 24

Sliding Connector - 12

ME-9876 Yellow Cord (2 pack)

Cord, Braided, #18 Yellow - 2 rolls

Summary of Extra Equipment Needed

Extra Equipment (Model)	Where Used
Hooked Mass Set (SE-8759)	All
Yellow Cord (ME-9876)	All
Large Slotted Mass Set (ME-7566 or ME-7589)	Hydraulic Boom, Fork Lift, Ideal Gas Law
Structures Rod Clamp (ME-6986)	Hydraulic Boom, Ideal Gas Law
45-cm Steel Rod (ME-8736)	Hydraulic Boom, Ideal Gas Law
Rotary Motion Sensor (PS-2120)	Hydraulic Boom, Ideal Gas Law
Ideal Gas Law Apparatus (TD-8596A)	Ideal Gas Law
Pressure/Temperature Sensor (PS-2146)	Ideal Gas Law
Absolute Pressure Sensor (PS-2108)	Hydraulic Boom
PASport Interface (see catalog or web site)	Hydraulic Boom, Ideal Gas Law
Foam core board (art or office supply store)	Fork Lift, Scissors Lift

Technical Support

For assistance with any PASCO product, contact PASCO at:

Address: PASCO scientific
10101 Foothills Blvd.
Roseville, CA 95747-7100
Phone: 916-786-3800 (worldwide)
800-772-8700 (U.S.)
Fax: (916) 786-7565
Web: www.pasco.com
Email: support@pasco.com

For more information about the Hydraulics Structures Set and the latest revision of this Instruction Manual, visit:

www.pasco.com/go?ME-6984

Limited Warranty For a description of the product warranty, see the PASCO catalog.

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Patents Pending: The following PASCO products have patents pending:

ME-6990 Truss Set	ME-6991 Bridge Set
ME-6992A Advanced Structures Set	ME-6993 Truss Set Members
ME-6994 Truss Set Screws	ME-6995 Road Bed Spares
ME-6996 Cord Lock Spares	ME-6997 Full Round (XYZ) Connector Spares
ME-6998 Axle Spares	ME-6999A Angle Connector Spares
PS-2198 Load Cell Amplifier	PS-2199 Load Cell and Amplifier Set
PS-2200 100 N Load Cell	PS-2201 5 N Load Cell
PS-2205 Dual Load Cell Amplifier	

